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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT

INFORMATION REPORT

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I.

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1. All military training institutions of the Soviet Army which have been identified since World War II are listed in the [redacted] grouped in military districts. To give an over-all picture, [redacted] also contains all identified schools of the Soviet Air Force and the Soviet Navy. Training institutions for non-commissioned officers are only referred to if they are officially designated as "schools". The few training regiments which have been identified since World War II are, therefore, also excluded. Non-commissioned officer candidates are usually trained in training units of the combat units. Only non-commissioned officer candidates of the special branches of service, such as tank troops and signal troops, receive a four-to eight-month course in training regiments or at NCO schools in the Soviet Union.

2. The identification of numerous military schools dates back as far as the fall of 1945. It is therefore doubted that all these schools are still in existence, as several may have been dissolved in 1946 in connection with the demobilization. As some schools which moved farther to the east during the war later returned to their previous locations in the western military districts, some may have been recorded twice.

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3. Numerous schools may not have been identified because this [redacted] was insufficiently supplied with Soviet newspapers. The total number of listed schools may come near the actual number as there may be some schools which are recorded twice, some that were dissolved, and others that are still unknown.

II.

4. Military academies (Russian: Voennoye Akademiya) of the individual branches of service.

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a. Mission: Training of officers for service as regimental commander or equivalent appointments in the branch of service concerned.

b. Terms of admission: Eligible officers are those up to 32 years of age who completed three years as commanding officer of a unit (at least of a company), who graduated from junior high school and attended a military school or higher military school, and who passed the entrance examination. (The medical, veterinary, and legal military academies also admitted civilian high school graduates.)

c. Length of training: Most academies: Three years.

Political Military Academy: Four years.

Medical and Veterinary Academy: Five years

d. Number of students: 100 to 200 per year.

e. Number of military academies identified after the war:

Eighteen (including the Frunze Military Academy and the Voroshilov Higher Military Academy).

f. The MOSCOW M.V. Frunze Military Academy is the Infantry academy and the academy for general staff officers at medium level, such as chief of staff of a division or G-3 of a corps.

Length of training: Three years.

Number of students in one course: Two hundred (no postwar information).

g. The MOSCOW "K.Ye. Voroshilov" Higher Military Academy is the highest military training institute of the Soviet Armed Forces. It trains commanders of combined-arms units (division) and general staff officers at high level. The High Military Academy is directly subordinate to the Chief of the Armed Forces General Staff.

Terms of admission: Eligible officers are those who graduated from a military academy, who completed two years as regimental commander or equivalent position, who speak one foreign language fluently, and who pass the entrance examination.

Length of training: Two years

Number of students in one course: One hundred (estimated)

5. Higher military schools (Russian: Vysheye Voyennoye Uchilishche) and courses (Russian: Vyshnye Kursi) of the individual branches of service.

a. Mission: Advanced training of officers for service as unit commanders (company and battalion).

b. Length of training: Two to four months (differs according to branch of service)

c. Number of students in one course: 150 to 200.

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d. Number of higher military schools identified after the war: Fifteen.

6. Military schools (Russian: Voennoye Uchilishche) of the individual branches of service.

a. Mission: Training of officer candidates for service as officers (sublieutenants).

b. Terms of admission: Eligible men are those between 18 and 23 years of age, either civilians with nine school years or recommended EM and NCOs with eight school years who pass the entrance examination.

c. Length of training: Two years

d. Number of students in one course: 300 to 500 per year.

e. Number of Soviet Army military schools identified after the war:

Infantry	43
Artillery	32
Tank Troops	12
Cavalry	3
Signal Troops	5
Engineer	2
Transportation	
Troops	3
Medical	3
Others	3
Political	6
Total:	112.

7. Suvorov military schools (Russian: Suvorovskoye Voennoye Uchilishche).

a. Mission: Premilitary training (as in cadet schools) for the Soviet Army (corresponding premilitary training schools for the Navy are called Nakhimov military schools).

b. Length of training: Seven years, i.e., from the completed 10th year to the 17th year of life.

c. Number of students: 500 to 600 in total, i.e., about 80 per year.

d. Number of Suvorov military schools identified after the war: Fifteen.

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